

# VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

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## TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

### MORE MONEY! OR WE PERISH!

It is not only a truth, but a neces-  
sary truth, that the volume of current  
money in the world at any time is the  
value at that time in that money of all  
the assessable and exchangeable prop-  
erty, commodities, labor and products  
of the world. How all values fall as  
money becomes scarcer and scarcer!  
How they rise as money becomes more  
abundant! Yet it is none the less true  
that supply and demand also regulate  
values, and sometimes a plenty of  
money, tending to raise all prices, is  
met by an enlarged supply, or a de-  
creased demand, in some article, and  
its price may fall instead of rising  
with the others. Nevertheless, the  
abundance of this article, or its dimi-  
nished demand, does not put it as low  
in price as it would have fallen but for  
the enlarged volume of money in cur-  
rency. Contrariwise, a decreased sup-  
ply, or an increased demand, co-oper-  
ating with an expanded currency, will  
altogether raise the price of an article  
higher than it would go with only a  
decrease of supply in its production, or  
an increase of demand for it, or only an  
enlargement of the money-value. So,  
the price would go higher still, if de-  
creased supply, increased demand, and  
more money, all three concurred.

The great English philosopher, Locke,  
said that money "is the instrument and  
measure of commerce in all the civilized  
and trading parts of the world." He  
says further that money "is made  
equivalent to all other things, and is  
consequently the universal barter or  
exchange, which men give and receive  
for other things they would purchase  
or part with, for a valuable considera-  
tion; and thus, as the wise man tells  
us, money answers all things." Cer-  
nuschli and other learned financiers and  
political economists, hold that the vol-  
ume of money not only determines all  
other values, but the value of money  
itself: the greater its volume the less  
its value, but the greater the value of  
all other things; and the less its vol-  
ume, the greater its value, and the less  
that of all other things.

It is largely governed by the laws of  
supply and demand: the demand con-  
stant and unlimited, the supply (or vol-  
ume) variable and limited. Because  
gold and silver were not artificial prod-  
ucts, or materials capable of being  
made or produced at will, in any quan-  
tity, but were scarce natural products,  
limited by nature, and very difficult to  
mine and separate from ores, &c., they  
were made the money and money-  
metals of mankind. There never has  
been too much of them, and it was be-  
lieved that they were beyond the reach  
of the tricks of adulteration, expansion  
and contraction until the fraud of 1873  
was divulged from London, and it was  
found that in the February of that  
year Congress, in the hands of sharp-  
ers, had violated our supreme constitu-  
tion, repealed the law of 1792 regu-  
lating our mint and coin, and broken  
the laws of nature and of God to which  
we had committed the safety of our  
money and its supply, by demonetizing  
silver (suddenly cutting off that natu-  
ral supply), and contracting our cur-  
rency one-half.

This was done to enhance the value  
of gold; to make gold the monopoly of  
all finance, public and private; to dou-  
ble the value of the diminished supply  
of currency; to make money scarce and  
hard to get; and to drive all capable  
of doing so to borrow from those pri-  
vate institutions called national banks  
that are furnished with free notes from  
the national Treasury. Cutting off the  
people from the free and unlimited

coinage of silver, from the bank of  
nature, they are directed to borrow of  
the banks who are endowed with the  
free and unlimited issue of notes, freely  
given and guaranteed to them by our  
own Treasury! we to pay from 6 to 12  
per cent. a year interest for every dol-  
lar we can borrow to replace our stolen  
silver!

Here was treason to God, to nature,  
to country, constitution, people and  
common honesty; for all contracts, ob-  
ligations and debts were at once dou-  
bled against the debtors; not only  
doubling all private indebtedness, but  
the public debts, county, city, State and  
National, which the people will have to  
pay, principal and interest, in doubled  
taxation. At the same moment (unex-  
pected enormity), all wages, prices and  
values fell to half-price, and credit  
fell howling.

But we are assured that if there are  
half-wages, half-work, and half-values,  
and no credit, all is made even by half-  
prices and half-demand for productions.  
Even if that were so, labor and pro-  
duction are brothers, and neither wish-  
es to live off the others' misfortunes;  
but where is the evening? Are half-  
wages and half-work, or no work, off-  
set by half-price for necessary products  
which labor itself produced? But the  
half-price, or grading, does not extend  
to debts, taxes and many others, un-  
affected by the scaling of wages, prices  
and property values. After the laborer  
buys his necessities (if he can), he dis-  
covers that, if there is any cash over,  
it must go to these fixed obligations,  
and he has no surplus at all for com-  
forts, luxuries, or pleasures. He has  
to wear his old clothes to rags; his wife  
cannot buy a new calico frock (cheap  
as it is), and she is ashamed to go to  
church as she is; the children cannot  
go to school because they have no shoes  
for the cold weather, or they have to  
be put at something to help support  
the wretched family.

Dazed for a moment, he seeks relief  
in his wife's and children's resources;  
but their butter, eggs, chickens, vege-  
tables, fruit, and small crop of corn  
and potatoes, sadly needed at home,  
bring little in trade "at the store," and  
there is no demand for his work or  
theirs. He is forced to recognize the  
cold fact: that he and his have been  
put down several button-holes lower in  
life. He and they must find cheaper  
lodgings (a cellar, or any hovel); the  
children must be kept from school; no  
more church for any of them; and the  
whole decent little system of cleanliness,  
Godliness, common comforts, respecta-  
bility, love and decency, must be aban-  
doned forever for the slums and slum  
life. That's what has happened to  
many a decent and honest man since  
1873, directly on account of the scarcity  
of work and money; and without a res-  
toration of silver, or some public relief  
equivalent to that in our currency, la-  
bor—American labor—even if it can live  
at all, has been degraded in 25 years  
to a depth of hopeless toil and poverty  
which it took centuries of wrong and  
"the laws of trade" to drive the Euro-  
pean peasantry to.

Nor is the small farmer much bet-  
ter; or the small manufacturer. His  
values and securities are so reduced  
that he cannot borrow, nor go on credit  
as formerly; and he makes little or  
nothing on the slow sales of his prod-  
ucts. If the large farmer, or manu-  
facturer, can live, it is because he can  
yet obtain some credit, or discount, or  
both; he can pay his employees in  
scrip (as many miners and manufactur-  
ers and large farmers do) and let the  
holders trade "at the store." The  
"equality of conditions" between labor  
and production in this country and  
other nations and continents is rapidly  
coming. Perish the balance of trade!  
perish exportations! perish all foreign  
commerce! If they can only be main-  
tained on such malign conditions! Rather  
let us have a Dictator like Dr. Fran-  
cia and another Paraguayan para-  
dise of foreign non-intercourse!

### HELP ONE ANOTHER.

The story of the good Samaritan is  
very taking to certain sentimental  
people, and they are enthusiastic in  
praises of his courage, humanity and  
generosity. They are profuse in their  
severe reprobation of those who, see-  
ing the plight of the gentleman from  
Jerusalem, thus waylaid, beaten, rob-  
bed and stripped, hurriedly passed by  
on the other side. They desire greatly  
to make the acquaintance of the Sam-  
aritan, who has thus distinguished  
himself. He must be a man of wealth  
and standing to act as he did, and to  
have apparently unbounded credit at  
the inn, where he lodged the wounded  
man. They would delight to dine, wine  
and honorize the gentleman from Samaria,  
and hold a reception in his honor. They  
delight to honor such good men and  
their deeds.

But they do not visit the traveler to  
Jericho, robbed, wounded and laid up  
at the inn. No. They never mention  
him, nor speak of visiting him, though  
they know he is very sick and in the  
hands of a physician. They do not see  
to his comfort, nor send him any deli-  
cacies, nor attend to any arrangements  
to forward him to Jericho or return  
him to Jerusalem, as he may wish.  
Nor do they take any steps to catch  
and punish the thieves he fell among,  
and who treated him so cruelly. Oh,  
no! they are enraptured in the Samari-  
tan and his noble deed. To imitate him,  
emulate him and aid him in good works  
—never! They are content to admire  
and praise him. How delightful it is  
to reward virtue, conspicuous and talk-  
ed of by recognition and praise!

It is very different, however, to fol-  
low the example of the Samaritan. To  
recognize a brother in a stricken and

distressed stranger by the wayside; to  
tenderly bind up his wounds; to take  
him to an inn for care and succor;  
and become responsible for all costs  
and charges. And yet, if we turn to  
St. Luke, chap. X., we shall find that  
this parable was not by Christ to glo-  
rify the Samaritan, but to teach us who  
is the neighbor we are to love as our-  
selves; and at the conclusion of the  
story He does not say, "Praise and  
honor this good Samaritan." Not at  
all. He says: "GO, AND DO THOU  
LIKEWISE."

Yet it is so much cheaper and pleas-  
ant to praise a good man than to  
be one—to praise good deeds than to  
do them—that we shall praise the Sa-  
maritan, but pass by on the other side  
with the priest and the Levite.

### A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

Shakespeare tells us that  
"Time was  
That when the brains were out, the  
man would die,  
And there an end."

But that must have been a great  
while ago. We all know many lusty  
fellows who have no brains, and never  
had any, as far as heard of. Indeed,  
wounds in battle and otherwise, acci-  
dental injuries, and no few surgical  
operations, have demonstrated that the  
skulls of some persons may be emptied  
of everything except their teeth, and  
the subjects then do very well. In fact,  
the question is arising, through these  
experiments, if it were not better to re-  
move the brains in early life, to pre-  
vent lunacy and many other evils de-  
voting entirely to the brains. Like the ap-  
pendix intestinal, they are far more trou-  
ble than use,—pretending to knowledge and  
reason, when they are crassly ignorant  
and stupidly irrational.

It is much more astonishing to hear  
that men can do very well without the  
stomach. Several cases of this have  
been recently noted in the newspapers.  
The seat of digestion and nourishment  
for the body, it has also been held to  
be the seat of the soul; and if the man  
can do without his stomach, he is in-  
dependent of food and digestion, and  
probably has no soul to save. Our  
market-men, hotel-keepers, restauran-  
ters, boarding-house keepers, and other  
caterers for the inner man are deeply  
interested in all this; for if people dis-  
pense with the stomach, what are all  
these providers for it to do? If the  
soul goes, too, with the stomach, our  
friends, the parsons, may sing their  
nunc dimittis.

But the average man prizes his stom-  
ach too much to part with it, if he can  
help it, and it is only in cases of acci-  
dent or necessity that he will let it go.

Yet if the times grow harder and  
harder for our people, it would be well,  
perhaps, if an easy surgical operation  
would remove the need for food. With-  
out brains or stomach, men might  
patiently endure contraction of money  
and the domination of Hanna-McKin-  
ley-Alger-Eagan embalmed Republi-  
canism.

Did you ever read Edgar Allan Poe's  
description of his Brigadier General, a  
hero of our Indian Wars? Of a morn-  
ing, before his toilette, he was a small,  
shapeless bundle, with a weak squeak;  
from head to foot, he had lost every  
limb, his scalp, his nose, his teeth, his  
palate—everything separable; but he  
had a full artificial equipment, and  
when his valet was done with him, he  
was a grand, heroic figure, with a  
martial stride and a voice of command.

With the calm and easy assurance  
that comes from long and persistent  
practice Senator Platt, of New York,  
wants to gobble up the Philippines.

Fortunately the War Investigating  
Commission is not compelled to eat the  
samples of "embalmed beef" contribu-  
ted by General Miles.

Spain, by withholding meat from her  
soldiers during the late war, laid the  
foundation for proving an alibi in any  
embalming proceedings.

A New Yorker says the ashes of  
Columbus are in this country. He has  
evidently been inspecting the political  
remains of the Hon. David Bennett  
Hill.

The consideration of the peace treaty  
in the Senate has provided some of the  
Senatorial aunties with the opportu-  
nity to expand their lungs with contract-  
ed ideas.

Remember the poor yet a while longer.  
Can a man keep himself warm and  
well fed, and not give anything to suc-  
cor men, nor women, nor poor little  
children, suffering with cold and hun-  
ger?

Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, of Penn-  
sylvania, has his good points, John  
Wanamaker and the remainder of the  
anti-Quayites to the contrary notwith-  
standing. He can't be held accountable  
for the grip.

Senator Daniel is not talking much  
these days, but it should not be forgot-  
ten that he has all the implements to  
saw off the political legs of whoever  
may enter the Senatorial race against  
him three years hence.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has sub-  
mitted a plan for public baths, and it  
is suggested that if he can prevail upon  
the Councilmen who sold out to the  
street railways to use them often he  
will not have lived in vain.

Though we be as "tedious as a twice-  
told tale, vexing the dull ear of a  
drowsy man," we shall keep at our  
self-imposed task of waking the people  
within our reach to their condition,  
situation and danger. Surely we shall  
not labor in vain in a task so important  
and urgent.

New York asks for ninety-three mil-  
lion dollars for the current year. This  
and the fact that Mr. Richard Croker  
has announced his intention of soon go-  
ing to England, may tempt some wick-  
ed person to ask if he is figuring on a  
losing season on the English race track.

It is wickedly suggested that the bor-  
le and sylvatic found in the "embalmed  
beef" sent to General Miles in Porto  
Rico, was put there to keep dandruff  
from forming in the whiskers one wit-  
ness says he found on the beef.

John Wanamaker and his associates  
in the fight against Senator Quay's re-  
election, seem to have placed the Sena-  
torial plum so high up the tree that  
Matt, unable to shake it down, has gone  
to shaking himself.

The women of the Philippines are pe-  
titioning Aguinaldo to be armed to  
fight for Philippine independence. Will  
the United States wage war against  
women? Our soldiers have had enough  
sexional strife.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE PAPER TRUST IN LEGISLA-  
TION.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The Pulp and Paper Trust has suc-  
ceeded in blocking the negotiation of a  
reciprocity treaty with Canada, because  
the Dominion insists on the removal of  
our duties upon pulp. And it boasts of  
its ability to prevent the ratification of  
any reciprocity treaty that interferes  
with the duties on paper or pulp. The  
trust was organized a year ago, it has  
practically stifled domestic competition;  
its first act was to raise prices, and it is  
now undertaking to control Congress  
for its benefit without the usual ex-  
cuses that are made for legislation in  
the interest of a domestic industry.

The trust pays no duty on its mater-  
ial; pulp woods are free. The duty on  
mechanically ground wood pulp is \$1.67  
a ton, and on paper worth not over 2  
cents a pound the duty is \$2 a ton. The  
duty is prohibitory and superfluous, for  
in the fiscal year 1898 no news printing  
paper whatever was imported, while our  
papermakers exported 53,718 tons of  
news and book paper. This export is  
sufficient evidence that they need no  
protection from foreign competition.  
American manufacturers of printing  
and book paper are now supplying the  
British, Swedish and German manu-  
facturers in the British market.

If the papermakers can send a thou-  
sand tons a week to England, Australia  
and Japan they can meet any foreign  
competition in the home market. Not  
only do they get pulp wood free, but  
they are guaranteed against any im-  
pairment of this advantage by the im-  
position of Canadian export duties. The  
law provides that if any export duty  
shall be levied by a foreign country  
upon pulp woods the amount shall be  
added to the duty we impose upon wood  
pulp, or for every dollar per cord of  
export duty levied upon pulp woods the  
duty on printing paper shall be in-  
creased one-tenth of a cent a pound.

The Paper Trust was capitalized at  
fifty-five million dollars. It was not  
united that the twenty millions of com-  
mon stock represented water, or, as the  
trust euphemistically called it, "good  
will," the good will of Congress in  
guaranteeing the trust against competi-  
tion, or an increased price of its raw  
material. That the remaining thirty-  
five million dollars was several times  
the value of all the papermaking mills  
taken into the trust is quite certain.  
The trust took in all the largest and  
best situated and most economically  
operated mills, one of which had made  
\$48,000 of net profits on a capital of  
\$500,000 in forty-four months and went  
into the trust on a basis of \$4.50 for  
every dollar of the original investment,  
and it also took in a number of small,  
or badly located mills, or mills without  
supplies of wood, at fanciful valuations.  
One concern with no advantages, and  
which made no profit in 1897, went in at  
over half a million dollars, and one  
concern whose capital stock five years  
ago was \$300,000 went in at nearly eight  
million dollars, and another started with  
a capital of \$50,000 was taken into the  
trust at a valuation of three and a half  
millions. It has been computed that  
every increase of a quarter of a cent a  
pound in the price of news printing  
paper adds thirty-four million dollars  
to the value of the trust securities.

### A TAX ON INTELLIGENCE.

[Pittsburg Post.]

The American members of the high  
joint commission on reciprocity with  
Canada has had submitted to it a me-  
morial from 157 of the most prominent  
daily papers in the United States, or-  
ganized as the Newspaper Publishers'  
Association, asking that free print  
paper, free wood pulp and free spruce  
logs, from which the pulp for paper-  
making is produced, be included in the  
reciprocity treaty with Canada. In  
reality the memorial asks that the  
American people be relieved of a tax  
on intelligence, which brings no re-  
venue to the government, but is used to  
bolster trusts.

The facts set forth in this memorial  
are of much interest. The paper de-  
mand of the United States now requires  
2,000,000 cords of spruce wood in the  
form of pulp, which means the ship-  
ping of 625 miles of forest every year.  
The spruce-wood supply of the United  
States is limited, and is controlled  
largely by the Paper Trust, which owns  
450,000 acres in New York, New Hamp-  
shire, Vermont, Maine and Michigan,  
and holds government licenses for over  
a million acres in Canada. The trust  
is composed of twenty-four mills, with  
a capital stock of \$50,000,000, capable  
of producing 1,420 tons of paper a day,  
valued at \$20,000,000 per annum.

The duty on printing paper is now  
\$6 a ton, and on wood pulp \$1.67 a ton;  
but that these duties are for the pro-  
tection of the trusts is shown by the  
fact that only \$42,000 was collected last  
year on pulp and not a dollar on print-  
ing paper, because American manu-  
facturers can produce it cheaper and bet-  
ter than those of any other country in  
the world. They are now supplying the  
markets of Australia and Japan, and  
are underselling European manufactur-  
ers in their own market. We exported  
1,000 tons of printing paper a week last  
year, valued at \$2,700,000. With no im-  
ports, why should there be a duty save  
to protect the trust? It is the greed  
of trusts against the intelligence of the  
people. Our tariff is used not only to  
protect the holdings of the trusts in the  
United States, but even in Canada.

### IRWIN'S EXPRESS CO.,

218 Water St., Phone 6, Either Phone

We haul anything to and from any  
where, in the city or country. We have  
Special facilities for hauling Safes,  
Boilers, Furniture and Pianos.  
Lots filled and filling wanted.

## Joseph Brown.

Special  
White  
Goods  
Sale.

Our previous Dimity sales  
were town talk.

In spite of the large quanti-  
ties offered, the lots were  
snapped up in a twinkling,  
leaving many disappointed.

We never sold a thing of  
such genuine merit, at so low  
a figure as hereinafter quoted.

2300 YARDS

—OF—

White Dimities,

4 patterns, at the absurdly  
low price of

41-4 cents

THE YARD.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock.  
You may buy much or little,  
as desired.

Joseph Brown, 220 Main St.

## Lawrence & Welton

Conspicuous among yester-  
day's arrivals are

CREPONS.

It is indeed a handsome line  
and one you should certainly  
see. The prices, from \$1.00  
to \$4.00, are indeed fair when  
you consider the beautiful ar-  
ray of patterns combined with  
the strictly high grade stuffs  
we are showing.

50 pieces of Spring Goods  
came by yesterday's  
boat, but too busy to open  
them.

Will offer them to you to-  
day.

## Lawrence & Welton

218 Main St.

Every Remedy Had Failed,

But He is Perfectly Well Now!

"I HAD TRIED ALMOST EVERY  
CATARRH MEDICINE I ever heard of  
and ALL FAILED to cure me. My suf-  
ferings were severe and I was miserable  
indeed. I FELT ALL THE TIME AS  
IF THERE WAS A LUMP OF  
PHLEGM IN MY THROAT WHICH I MUST  
HAWK AWAY. This kept me hawking con-  
stantly and MY EYES WERE  
SORE, WATERY AND WEAK. My ap-  
petite was very poor, and I was so sad  
off I couldn't sleep and I GOT EASILY  
TITLED. I HAD A HEADACHE WHEN I GOT UP IN THE  
MORNING. In this condition a FRIEND  
ADVISED ME TO BE TREATED BY  
DR. FIFEY, which I did, and  
TREATMENT HAS MADE ME FEEL  
LIKE A NEW PERSON. MY APPE-  
TITE IS EXCELLENT, SLEEP WELL,  
I FEEL WELL, LIKE TO WORK, EAT  
AND EYES ALL RIGHT. ALL THE CAT-  
ARRH SYMPTOMS GONE, BREATHE  
EASILY AND EASY. IN FACT, I FEEL  
ENTIRELY CURED. Before taking his  
treatment I USED TO LIE IN BED AN  
HOUR COUGHING AND HAWKING  
BEFORE I COULD GO TO SLEEP.  
BUT NO TROUBLE NOW. I certainly  
recommend Dr. Fifey's treatment as the  
best Catarrh Cure.

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where, in the city or country. We have  
Special facilities for hauling Safes,  
Boilers, Furniture and Pianos.  
Lots filled and filling wanted.

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—OF ALL—

WINTER GOODS,

SUITS, &c.

BIG REDUCTIONS

All through the lines.

BENJ. LOWENBERG,

NORFOLK'S COSTUMER,

34 Granby St., Columbia Building.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my stock of Dry  
Goods from Main to MY NEW  
STORE, SECOND DOOR FROM  
GRANBY STREET ENTRANCE TO  
MONTICELLO HOTEL, where I  
will continue to sell my remaining  
stock of goods, consisting of about  
\$18,000 worth of Choice Embroide-  
ries, Lacings, Dress Goods, Under-  
wear, Ribbons and hundreds of ar-  
ticles which will be offered from day  
to day till all is sold.

Special inducements in prices will  
be made and I will invite you to call  
and see for yourself the Bargains to  
be offered. Many thanks for past  
kindnesses, and special invitation to  
call at my new place of business.

C. E. JENKINS.

## La Mode!

MRS. H. POSNER

Takes pleasure in informing the public  
that she has removed her millinery estab-  
lishment to the Monticello building, on  
Granby street, where she has fitted up

### HANDSOME PARLORS

with everything in the millinery line, and  
where she will be pleased to have the